









T. SIMONS

Island, Ga.

of 1889, on MAY 20.

Driving, Electric

an Showers.

uri Bathing

Shooting Gal-

E'S Orchestra.

swick connects

MANAGER.

STEPHEN.

th Street,

City.

\$1.00 AND UP.

\$2.00 AND UP.

Prop.

ATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE

of the late store

of White-

19th day of May,

the following

estate of John

a stock of general

one large bay

and harness,

BRADLEY,

Administrator.

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## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Leaves from the Notebooks of Constitution Reporters—Notes of News and Gossip—Street Scenes and Incidents.

Prominent Washingtonians.—Hon. E. Y. Hill, Mr. J. M. McKim, Mr. T. B. Green, three of Washington's most prominent citizens, are in Atlanta, looking out for some valuable suburban property which they own.

To Inspect the Reformatory.—Dr. J. S. Hopkins and Alderman Albert Howell, appointed by the committee on the reformatory to inspect institutions of that character in Maryland and Philadelphia, left yesterday on their mission.

The American Fishermen.—Dr. H. H. Cary, of the Georgia Fish Commission, left today to attend the convention of the American Fishery society, to be held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on the 14th instant. Dr. Cary will represent the Georgia Fish commission.

Atlanta Insurance Managers.—Many of Atlanta's insurance men are in Mississippi, attending the annual convention of Mississippi underwriters. Among those who went from Atlanta are: Mr. Clarence Knowles, Captain E. S. Gay, Messrs. Thomas Eggleston, John W. Pines, Charles C. Fleming, J. S. Kaine and D. C. Campbell.

Dr. Scott's Lecture.—It was announced last Sunday at Trinity church that Rev. W. J. Scott would deliver the sixth lecture of his series, in the lecture room of that church, next Friday night. This engagement, the doctor finds it impossible to keep, on account of illness, and the lecture will, therefore, be delivered on some later occasion.

An Atlanta Divina Abroad.—Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee is booked at the New York chamberlain for an address on Henry W. Grady, on the 25th of August. Yesterday he accepted a telegraphic invitation from Bishop Vincent to go on in time to take the Sunday preceding his lecture. It goes without saying that such an invitation is a high compliment.

One Thousand Dollars Bond.—Henry Stiles has been placed under a \$1,000 bond for his appearance before the superior court, on the two charges of accessory after the fact in the killing of J. S. Skinner, alias Jim Howland; and for perjury before the grand jury in Justice Owens's court yesterday.

Stiles gave the necessary bond, and was liberated. No new evidence was brought out in the trial of the case.

Has Gone to Milwaukee.—Mr. C. B. Willis left last night for his home in Milwaukee. Before he left, he was given an impressive reception at the Y. M. C. A. parlors by the members of the association, and a pleasant hour was spent in his company. Short talks were made by Mr. Willis, Mr. Woods White and Mr. Licklider. Mr. Willis sang some of the songs which are so great favorites with his Atlanta friends, and the evening was highly enjoyed by all present.

The County Hospital Committee.—There was no meeting of the hospital committee last night, as announced there would be in the afternoon paper. The meeting will probably be held within a few days. The corner stone for the hospital is now in Atlanta. It is a block which is being laid about three feet long by 1-1/2 by 1-1/2. A receipt has been put in it, and the lettering is complete.

Says it Will be Grimes.—Amongst the visitors at the capitol yesterday was Mr. G. E. Thomas, Jr., of Columbus.

Treasurer Bob Hardman wanted to know who was going to congress from the fourth.

"Grimes," was the quick reply.

"Suppose—"

"But there's no doubt about it. He's going back to congress. Judge Sam Harris, Henry Harris and Atkins, of Columbus, are all strong men, and they are all in the race to elect, but Tom Grimes is going to be elected."

Mrs. Wallace's Illness.—It will be gratifying to the friends of Major and Mrs. Campbell Wallace to learn that Mrs. Wallace, whose indisposition has been so serious a character for many days that the immediate family and Dr. Kendrick, the physician in attendance, have been painfully apprehensive of the result, is improving. Dr. Kendrick, who has been an hourly watcher at her bedside, gives the opinion that the most dangerous features of Mrs. Wallace's illness have been overcome, and that, notwithstanding her great feebleness and advanced age (seventy-six), she may, with care, be restored to her usual health.

A Home Minister Show.—On Thursday evening, at Concordia, Roberts &amp; Walte's "Mammoth Minstrels" will be seen for the first time in Atlanta. This company is made up entirely of Georgia boys, but it contains some excellent material, and is said by those who have seen the rehearsals, to be a really superior entertainment. George Roberts and Tom Walte, who are at the head of the organization, are the champion harp players of the United States. They have associated with their names from Chicago, and six days was the time from Chicago to San Francisco. Now the average speed of trains is thirty-seven miles an hour, time taken for stops to be deducted. In a little over four days a passenger leaving Chicago can reach San Francisco, and the time from Chicago to Denver (1,137 miles) in forty-four hours was considered fast. Now the distance is covered by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in twenty-nine and one-half hours.

Sunday-school Workers.—There will be a conference of Sunday-school superintendents at Piedmont park, on Sunday, May 19, at 10 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of considering the new method of Sunday-school work adopted by the executive committee of the Fulton County Sunday-school association. It is felt that each school in the country should be represented either by the superintendent or assistant superintendent, as all the schools will thereby receive the new work and plans at the same time, and prevent any school being behind the rest.

The work will be outlined by President A. B. Carrier in his inaugural address, and then explained at the conference of superintendents.

Let every school in the country be represented at 1:30 o'clock.

The Raging River.—Mr. R. L. Sibley has just returned from a trip to Dallas, Texas, where he went on legal business. Mr. Sibley gives a graphic account of the terrible overflow in the Mississippi valley. The train on which he was a passenger left Shreveport at six o'clock in the morning, and it was three o'clock in the afternoon before it reached Delhi, on this side of the Mississippi river. He says that the train was backed the entire distance, and that the conductor kept a man ahead, during a considerable part of the way, wading in the water and feeling for rocks to see if the track was safe. The passengers were without food from the time they left Shreveport until they reached Delhi; and on several occasions the train was in imminent danger of being precipitated into the river.

The Volcanic Strikers.—Three thousand men at Keokuk, Iowa, have gone on strike. Negotiations looking to a settlement of the difficulty have been held, but without result. The situation is critical and troops have been summoned to aid the authorities in preserving order.

Waiting on the Canebrake.—A Commercial-Gazette's Frankfort, Ky., special says the vote for senator in the Kentucky legislature today was more of a farce, the members voting for each other for "McGinty," "Annie Rooney," etc., as their humor led them. The object of this frivolity was to prevent an election until after the action of the canebrake.

## THE POSTOFFICE.

SOME STARTLING STATEMENTS OF THE BUSINESS DONE THERE.

A Thorough Test Places Atlanta's Office Ahead of All in the South Except New Orleans and Richmond.

If the financial success of the postoffice counts for anything as an emblem of the general growth and increased wealth of Atlanta, surely the city is moving onward in this direction with truly wonderful strides.

The postoffice authorities have made out a complete statement of the financial business of the office for the year ending December 31st, 1889, and the figures are interesting in the extreme.

They speak volumes for Atlanta.

During the year the following are some of the receipts that were made in the office:

For stamps and stamped envelopes.....\$157,235.17

Newspaper and periodical postage.....16,748.71

Box rents.....1,096.50

Dravals on postmasters.....3,761.65

The total receipts of postal funds including balances on deposits, waste paper, packing, etc., amounted to \$199,667.36.

The amounts paid out run something like this:

Salaries to employees in office.....\$25,287.37

Salaries of railway clerks.....85,913.32

Salaries of letter carriers.....3,761.65

Amount remitted to assistant treasurer.....\$7,220.68

The general summary of the business shows that the aggregate of transaction during the year was \$2,287,805.33.

On May 5th the postmaster-general gave instructions to the offices all over the country to count the number of pieces of mail sent out by them, and in other ways to keep a detailed account of the business transacted for one week. The week began at 6 a. m. on the 5th instant, and ended at 6 a. m. on the 12th instant.

During that time, it is interesting to note that the outgoing mails at the Atlanta office carried 169,811 letters, weighing 1,478 pounds and 7 ounces, the postage on which amounted to \$1,556.14. There were 16,281 local letters mailed that week, weighing 234 pounds and paid the government \$344.65.

The outgoing sealed packages numbered 28, weighed 9 pounds and 1 ounce and paid \$1.32 postage. There were 42,000 postal cards sent out, weighing 123 pounds, and paying \$122.06 postage, while the local postal cards amounted to 12,443, weighed six pounds nine ounces and paid \$124.43.

There were 1,712 pieces of weekly papers sent by local delivery, weighing 195 pounds and paying \$1.50 postage. The periodicals and papers mailed out numbered 1,408 pieces, weighing fifty-eight pounds and paid \$4.30 postage, while 43,000 pieces of newspapers exceeding two ounces amounted to 836, weighed 173 pounds three ounces and paid \$15.50 postage.

Of transient newspapers there were 6,511 pieces, weighing 1,230 pounds and paying \$9.20 postage. Of third class, all printed matter except publications, there were 83,753 pieces, weighing 5,423 pounds and paying \$1,043.13 postage. Of third class, for local delivery, amounted to 5,660 pieces, weighing 177 pounds and 40 ounces; paid postage to the amount of \$58.57. Seals, cables, etc., amounted to 112 pieces, weighing 18 pounds, 10 ounces, and paying \$2.64.

Fourth-class matter, consisting of merchandise sent out, amounted to 4,068 pieces that weighed 1,123 pounds and 13 ounces, and revenue of \$232.25, while the local delivery went to 51 pieces, 8 pounds, and \$1.25 revenue to the government.

There were 743 foreign letters mailed, weighing 25 pounds, and paying \$3.16 postage; other foreign matter, 228 pieces, 21 pounds, and \$2.83 postage. Of postoffice official matter, there were 9,144 letters that weighed 203 pounds, 7 ounces, and 627 packages, weighing 728 pounds, 11 ounces; other official matter amounted to 2,062 letters, 77 pounds, and 10 ounces, and 236 packages, weighing twenty-eight pounds.

The amount of duty postage collected was \$25.81, and the special delivery stamp fees \$37.71. The postoffice revenue for the week was \$1,440.00; official matter registered, thirty-six pieces, of which eleven were paid for, amounting to \$1.10.

Second-class matter amounted to \$4,379 pieces. The total weight of second-class matter for Atlanta during the week amounted to 43,028 pounds.

If these counts have proved anything like the correct statement of business done by postoffices throughout the country Atlanta stands second to no postoffice in the entire south, with the exception of New Orleans and Richmond.

RETURN DAY.

A Large Number of Suits Filed Yesterday.

Yesterday was return day in the city and supreme courts.

There were a large number of cases filed in the clerk's office, in fact a larger number than usual.

Mrs. E. A. Clanton brings suit against the East Tennessee road for \$10,000. The allegations are that she was thrown on the floor of a car, near Rome, June 18th, 1889, and badly crippled.

J. W. Maulder sues the East Tennessee road for \$15,000 because of injuries sustained by his wife, Mrs. Annie L. Maulder, on January 3, 1889, when she and her infant child were thrown from a car and Mrs. Maulder, who was only twenty-three years of age, sustained serious and permanent injuries.

Mrs. Annie L. Maulder, on her own part, brings suit against the East Tennessee road because of injuries sustained in the accident. She claims \$25,000 damages.

Mrs. C. J. Hamilton wants \$18,000 from the Central Railroad on account of the killing of her son, Ed. S. Engrett, who was knocked off the train at Broad Street bridge and killed on November 20th, 1889. She claims that she is widow, and that her son was earning \$33 a month at the time of his death.

J. H. Aclay brings suit against the Fulton County street railway company for \$15,000 damages. He claims that he was knocked off a car by a post placed too near the track, and badly broken up, on January 19th, 1890.

R. L. Glenn, who claims to be administrator of the estate of Thomas L. Glenn, against the Richmond and Danville road. He bases his claim on a statute from the code of South Carolina, allowing a claim administrator to sue for damages in such cases. Thomas L. Glenn was his son, and while in the employ of the company, was killed near Fair Forest, S. C., April 19, 1889.

## ROBINSON'S LOSS.

GAMBLING BROUGHT HIM INTO A BAD FLIGHT.

And He Drew on Atlanta for Money Because He Could Not Make His Case Any Worse Than It Was.

OPELIKA, Ala., May 13.—[Special.]—A. Robinson, an Atlanta drummer, in the employ of J. Reegenst &amp; Co., has been under police guard in room 57 of the Opelika house today.

Robinson is wanted in Birmingham for passing \$300 worth of worthless paper.

His firm in Atlanta wants an interview with him also.

They offered a reward of \$100 for his apprehension. Chief of Police Yarbrough, of this city, Saturday, giving a description of Robinson, and requesting his arrest in case he could be found. The house for whom Robinson works sent a photograph of him and requested Chief Yarbrough to arrest him at once. When the chief spotted his man and questioned him, he unhesitatingly acknowledged his identity and said he was the man wanted.

It was in the Opelika house that a CONSTITUTION reporter had an interview with Robinson. After a short delay, this gentleman proceeded and gave the reporter an outline of the circumstances. He said:

"Yes, the charges against me are correct, to a certain extent. I drew the \$200 draft in Birmingham on my house in Atlanta. Where the forgery comes in I am unable to say, and I signed my own name to the draft and expected it would be honored as heretofore. What disposition did you make with the money, you ask. Well, the truth of the whole business is, gambling has brought me where I am today. I had at one time on this trip, about \$1,100 of the firm's money, which I gambled away. When I got to Birmingham I was without funds, and decided to go to the Opelika house in Atlanta today in the hope that I might be able to get the money in the manner I did, play again to win or lose. I lost, and that is why I am under arrest today."

"Do you think you can satisfactorily arrange it with your firm when you go to Atlanta?" the reporter asked.

"Plainly, no. I don't see any possible way to make a compromise. I have spent their money, and I will have to suffer the consequences alone. I shall accept no outside assistance from any one. I have a number of wealthy relatives in Atlanta who might see me through this difficulty, but I do not intend to let them do so."

Mr. Robinson, of the circumstances in full to his house, but missed the train, and left on the next train for Opelika, where he would take the first train for Atlanta. At the depot, he got the money on the draft. He requested that he be held three days before being taken for collection.

He said he intended to go to Atlanta Monday before the draft got there and state the case. He was a married man, and had a wife living in Atlanta. He takes his misfortune very hard.

In the City.

Mr. Robinson was brought to Atlanta yesterday and is confined at the police station.

ROBERT'S CONDITION.

Removed to Providence Infirmary, Where He Is Still Very Ill.

H. J. Robert is lying in a cot at Providence infirmary.

He is in a very precarious condition, and was afflicted with delirious attacks during the day yesterday.

So soon as his condition was made known through the columns of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday, a movement was set on foot to have him removed to a hospital.

Sheriff Thomas sent a petition to Judge Van Epps, of the city court, backed by the certificates of the county physician, and his own physician, Dr. Parks, who has attended him through all his illness, stating that his condition was such that he was in imminent danger of dying from the effects of his wounds; requesting that Robert be sent to a hospital where he could be treated.

Judge Van Epps very readily granted the petition, and appointed Bailiff P. W. Merritt, of the city court, a guard during his confinement in the hospital.

Robert was removed to the infirmary about 10:30 o'clock, and a number of physicians were called in to consult with him.

Mr. Robert accompanied him to the hospital, and remained by his bedside during the day and night. At a late hour he seemed to be improving, although he complained of a terrible weight on his head.

At times he was delirious, but skilled nurses looked after him, and attended to all his wants. He is a member of the Mohawk tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and the members of the order will look after him during his illness.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday—The Races.

At Philadelphia (Brooklyn)—Brooklyn, 7; baseballs, 8; errors, 2; Philadelphia, 5; baseballs, 10; errors, 7; Philadelphia, 11; baseballs, 16; errors, 2; Batteries—Knell and Milligan; Sowers and Cook.

At Philadelphia (League)—Brooklyn, 3; baseballs, 10; errors, 2; Philadelphia, 11; baseballs, 16; errors, 2; Batteries—Gleason and Schriver; Hughes, Baldwin and Clarke.

At Chicago (League)—New York, 9; baseballs, 13; errors, 2; Boston, 9; baseballs, 9; errors, 6; Batteries—Crane and Ewing; Daley and Murphy.

At Washington—Postponed games on account of rain: Cleveland-Baltimore, Cleveland; Toledo-Rochester, Rochester; Louisville, Louisville; Rochester-Syracuse, Rochester.

At Chicago (League)—Eight innings, darkened out. Score: Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 10; errors, 10; errors, 0; Batteries—Sullivan and Kitzinger; Beatin and Zimmer.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 6; baseballs, 3; errors, 3; Pittsburgh, 4; baseballs, 12; errors, 3; Batteries—Duryea and Keenan; Schmidt and Berger.

Lexington Races. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—The track was good, and a large crowd attended.

First race, one mile, Spectator won, Lederer second, Time, 1:40. No third race.

Second race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, Buela B. won, Laura Allen second, 55 Lisbon third. Time, 1:40.

Third race, one mile, San Ardo won, Silver King second, Brooklyn third. Time, 1:40.

Fourth race, five-eighths of a mile, Lady Washington won, Greencap second, Brutus third. Time, 1:40.

Fifth race, one mile, English Lady won, Brandolette second, Union third. Time, 1:40.

Wolfe's Bargain House.

MUST BE SOLD—IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM for a large consignment of clothing, I will

1,000 coats at \$1.00, worth.....\$5 00

800 coats at \$2.00, worth.....7 20

200 pairs pants at \$1.00, worth.....2 00

200 pairs pants at \$1.50, worth.....2 75

200 pairs pants at \$2.00, worth.....4 00

200 pairs pants at \$2.50, worth.....5 00

200 pairs pants at \$3.00, worth.....6 00

200 pairs pants at \$3.50, worth.....7 00

200 pairs pants at \$4.00, worth.....8 00

200 pairs pants at \$4.50, worth.....9 00

200 pairs pants at \$5.00, worth.....10 00

200 pairs pants at \$5.50, worth.....11 00

200 pairs pants at \$6.00, worth.....12 00

200 pairs pants at \$6.50, worth.....13 00

200 pairs pants at \$7.00, worth.....14 00

200 pairs pants at \$7.50, worth.....15 00

200 pairs pants at \$8.00, worth.....16 00

200 pairs pants at \$8.50, worth.....17 00

200 pairs pants at \$9.00, worth.....18 00

200 pairs pants at \$9.50, worth.....19 00

200 pairs pants at \$10.00, worth.....20 00

200 pairs pants at \$10.50, worth.....21 00

200 pairs pants at \$11.00, worth.....22 00

200 pairs pants at \$11.50, worth.....23 00

200 pairs pants at \$12.00, worth.....24 00

200 pairs pants at \$12.50, worth.....25 00

200 pairs pants at \$13.00, worth.....26 00

200 pairs pants at \$13.50, worth.....27 00

200 pairs pants at \$14.00, worth.....28 00

200 pairs pants at \$14.50, worth.....29 00

200 pairs pants at \$15.00, worth.....30 00

200 pairs pants at \$15.50, worth.....31 00

200 pairs pants at \$16.00, worth.....32 00

200 pairs pants at \$16.50, worth.....33 00

200 pairs pants at \$17.00, worth.....34 00

200 pairs pants at \$17.50, worth.....35 00

200 pairs pants at \$18.00, worth.....36 00

200 pairs pants at \$18.50, worth.....37 00

200 pairs pants at \$19.00, worth.....38 00

200 pairs pants at \$19.50, worth.....39 00

200 pairs pants at \$20.00, worth.....40 00

200 pairs pants at \$20.50, worth.....41 00

200 pairs pants at \$21.00, worth.....42 00

200 pairs pants at \$21.50, worth.....43 00

200 pairs pants at \$22.00, worth.....44 00

200 pairs pants at \$22.50, worth.....45 00

200 pairs pants at \$23.00, worth.....46 00

200 pairs pants at \$23.50, worth.....47 00

200 pairs pants at \$24.00, worth.....48 00

200 pairs pants at \$24.50, worth.....49 00

200 pairs pants at \$25.00, worth.....50 00

200 pairs pants at \$25.50, worth.....51 00

200 pairs pants at \$26.00, worth.....52 00

200 pairs pants at \$26.50, worth.....53 00

200 pairs pants at \$27.00, worth.....54 00

200 pairs pants at \$27.50, worth.....55 00

200 pairs pants at \$28.00, worth.....56 00

200 pairs pants at \$28.50, worth.....57 00

200 pairs pants at \$29.00, worth.....58 00&lt;/



## THE CONSTITUTION.

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## THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR.  
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 14, 1890.

## Now for the Elephant.

No doubt you think, because we have allowed the elephant to rest Monday and Tuesday, that we are getting tired of him. Well, just you wait and see. Just keep your eye on the elephant fund. Just watch the boys and girls of Atlanta stir up the masses and shake up the body politic, and wake up the lazy populace.

You see, Sunday is not a day for adding to the fund and Monday is a day off. In other words, the elephant finds a shady place to rest on Sunday, pulls up a bush to keep the flies off, and feels so good in a general way that he is in no hurry to start out on his hunt for quarters.

But when he does start, he moves right along. The boys and girls of Atlanta are behind the movement, and they are not going to fail. At any rate, they have not been in the habit of failing, nor their fathers before them. In other words, young Atlanta has inherited the energy, the enterprise and the pluck of old Atlanta, and it is going to get the elephant.

The way the youngsters feel about it is admirably set forth by Master Dowdell Brown, who, young as he is, edits the "Young Folk's Corner" in the Southern Alliance Farmer. We print what Master Brown says on the subject in another place, and commend the spirit of it to the croakers who vainly imagine that we are not going to get the elephant.

"Now just you watch us," says Master Brown, speaking for the youngsters, "and see if we don't get that elephant."

That is the way to feel and talk—and it is also the way to get the elephant. Now let the boys and girls go to work in earnest this week. Let those who have already brought in lists bring in more, and let those who have been thinking about canvassing take hold in earnest.

The way to get the elephant is to rush things.

## A Word to the Advisory Board.

The military advisory board of the state convenes today in Augusta.

During its session the board will consider among other applications that of the Grady Cadets to be admitted to the state militia. The officers composing the board are at present greatly embarrassed by the large number of applications coming from all parts of the state for similar purposes.

Under the limited appropriations, the admissions will be few, if any. It is urged by the friends of the various companies seeking admission that their applications should be favorably considered in preference to that of the Cadets on the ground that Atlanta has already three infantry, one cavalry and one artillery company enlisted, while other sections of the state have small representation in the state militia.

Atlanta is proud of her military companies, and proud of their record, and there is no company which is nearer her heart than the newly organized Grady Cadets. Its ranks are composed of the best young men the city affords. Uniforms have been purchased, arms secured and the young soldiers stand equipped, officered, well drilled and disciplined at the door of the state. It is a fact that Atlanta has fewer state military companies in proportion to population than many other Georgia cities and towns. It is also a fact that the Atlanta militia is more accessible than the companies of other cities. From Atlanta railroads go out leading to every section of the state—with a few hours' notice, troops could be placed in any county in Georgia. From this stand-point, our city militia is a state institution and a protection to every county in the state.

Atlanta urges the admission of the Grady Cadets, and feels assured that if admitted they will make a record worthy of the name they bear.

## The Dry Goods Men Next.

The grocers' picnic was a tremendous success, and will be remembered as one of the notable events of the season.

Such festive reunions are beneficial in both a social and a business way. They strengthen the bonds of friendship, stimulate a spirit of generous rivalry, and induce men having the same interests in common to stand shoulder to shoulder, and pull together.

Now that the grocers have had their outing, it would be the most natural thing in the world for the dry goods men to take a day off, and have a good time together. We never realized until yesterday what a big army of good fellows the grocery houses of Atlanta could turn out, but we feel confident that the dry goods trade can match it with another solid phalanx of equally good fellows.

Undoubtedly, it is the turn of the dry goods men next. If they will close their doors for a day, and take a little rest and recreation in the woods, they will make the occasion thoroughly enjoyable for themselves and their guests.

## An Educational Carnival.

President Northern, of the Georgia Agricultural society, is the originator of the scheme of an "Educational Carnival" in Georgia. It is not designed to be a genuine carnival, following altogether in the beaten lines of such affairs, but will contain more or less of the features of the chautauque idea. The recent Georgia teachers' convention at Columbus endorsed the scheme, and a committee was appointed to confer with the colleges of the state and, if possible, bring them into sympathy with it.

This "carnival" of education is designed to be one of the attractions of the State Fair. There will be competitive musical selections from the female colleges of the state; delegations from the public schools and colleges will also compete before the audience in short exercises; and different methods of education will be thus presented. There will be music, and song, and lectures, and other interesting features.

While the plan reminds one of a chautauque, that fact is a recommendation for it. The various chautauques which have been held in Georgia have been of great benefit to the people, but this will be on a larger scale than anything of the kind yet attempted. Among the distinguished names which are on the lecture list we note those of Dr. Lee, Strickler, Hawthorne, Boggs, Nunnally, Candler and Bishop Beckwith, who will discourse eloquently on educational topics.

The idea of the whole thing is, not only to illustrate the educational advantages we now enjoy, but to work up a higher and better sentiment in regard to education in the state.

## The Retail Grocers' Association.

The Retail Grocers' association, of Atlanta, is a decided success.

The showing made yesterday was a grand tribute to the management of the association. It is not an easy matter to handle over two thousand picnicers as they were handled yesterday. But the strongest showing they made was in the appearance of the members and their families. A finer body of men could not be gathered together in any city. It shows they are prosperous and live business men.

Now, a word as to the objects of this organization. It is a very worthy organization, formed to handle the trade systematically, find the purest and best goods, and to purchase in the cheapest and best markets, and to protect themselves in buying and selling from sharpers and swindlers. They have found that in union there is strength, and are using it for all it is worth.

Let our good citizens aid them on this line, and stand up to the organization, for in the end, it is for their benefit, because they will be able to supply their customers better, and not suffer so much from dead-beats, who purchase their goods without intending to pay for them.

## Harrison and Quay.

It appears that the decent and honest republicans of the country are making their influence felt in Washington, to some extent at least. At any rate, our Washington correspondent says that the charges so freely made against Matt Quay, and not denied by him, have made a serious impression on Mr. Benjamin Harrison, who has heretofore been associating with the snarled Pennsylvania in terms of close intimacy.

After all, Quay has played a very shrewd game. He did not dare to make any public denial of the charges, and so he has instructed his organs and his friends to "play low" and say nothing. This course has been very skillfully followed by all concerned. Some of the republican newspapers in Pennsylvania did go so far as to remark awhile ago that the charges had been made by free-trade democratic papers because Quay is a republican and a protectionist, but not one of them has advised Quay to sue the free-trade democratic papers for libel.

According to our Washington correspondent, Quay's plan of defense has not made so deep an impression on Mr. Harrison as the charges themselves. No doubt the remarkable letter addressed to him by Mr. Henry C. Lea, a prominent republican of Pennsylvania, has had something to do with the course the president is said to be pursuing. It is said that he recently asked Quay for an explanation of the damaging charges made against him in the newspapers. The explanation, however, was not forthcoming. All that Quay could present in his own defense was the fact that the people of Pennsylvania had elected him secretary of state and then senator after he had been treasurer, thus showing that they did not believe in the charges made against him.

Quay and his friends thought that this statement would be sufficient under the circumstances—the circumstances being that Quay's services in the last campaign were invaluable, and that they cannot be dispensed with in the campaign to come. Naturally, therefore, the "boss" has been holding his head pretty high. He imagined himself so deeply grounded in the esteem of his brother corruptionists, and so necessary to the success of the party of fraud, that he has not worried himself over charges that he could not deny. He has supposed that his knavery would commend him to those who believe that republican success, by fair means or foul, is necessary to the well-being of the looters.

But now comes the news that Quay is in trouble. The administration appears to be more particular than the Pennsylvania republicans. It was thought Mr. Harrison would not insist on the retirement of Quay, and, rather than make an open fight, would leave the boss in possession of the field. But the president has his bristles up, and as soon as Quay discovered this, he hurriedly postponed the meeting of the national republican committee, which was to have been held yesterday.

The question now is, can Mr. Harrison compel Quay to retire? If he is driven out, he is disgraced; if he remains the chairman of the national committee, the party is disgraced—if corruption can be said to be subject to disgrace.

It is a very pretty fight as it stands. It amounts to a choice between two men. Can the republican party better spare Quay or Harrison? One of them will have to go—and probably both.

## Victuals and Things.

Maurice Thompson, whose recent remarkable piece of fiction in regard to the evolution of the banjo has attracted some attention, is at it again. This time he is hauling the south over the coals on account of the food and the cooking. He says that the poor food and the bad cooking of the south are more destructive to intellectual activity than the climate. "If Scott had been fed on salt pork sides and sweet potato pie, Ivanhoe would not have been worth reading," he remarks, and he thus gives a new excuse for the thousand and one statements that have been made by northern consumptives and dyspeptics in regard to the inferiority of southern food and cooking.

The New York Critic says that Mr. Thompson is a southerner himself, and then pro-

ceeds to endorse his remarks, which go much farther than we have room to quote. As to the salt-pork, that is part of a western invasion; but no man who has either taste or stomach can ignore the aroma of bacon cured with hickory smoke. It may be said that the man who cannot digest sweet potato pie has no health, and what is intellect without health? As to grease, the least said about northern methods the better. It was once the misfortune of the writer to accept an invitation to eat a northern cooked "possum." This dainty was baked stiff and hard. Every particle of meat in it was as brittle as an oyster cracker. By some method, all its native juices had been absorbed.

Now, intellect or no intellect, a healthy and well-balanced man wants nothing better than the dishes provided by southern cooks who understand their business. In the absence of experts, give us hot biscuit, hot corn-bread, fresh buttermilk, fried meat, and plenty of sop—old-fashioned sop that can be dipped into and enjoyed.

Mr. Thompson can have all the intellect, if he will just leave us to the enjoyment of our grease and fried meat and sweet potato pie. There are one hundred dyspeptics at the north, among the same number of people, where there is one at the south.

THE CONSTITUTION boys and girls ought to make this a big week for the elephant.

THE republicans want to have all the tariff bill to themselves. They love to talk about fraud and in favor of it.

A MAN named Stetson has been made governor of Oklahoma. As he is a professional republican, the name is a good one, but he ought to spell it right.

QUAY proposes to run his friend Benjamin under his grand-daddy's hat.

As between Quay and Harrison, there is no doubt that the republican machine will endorse the former.

SOME republicans are complaining that Harold is belittling Brother Blaine. Well, where is Brother Blaine? Isn't he belittling himself by hanging on to office under such an insignificant president?

It is said that Mr. Harrison will veto the free coinage bill. We hope he will have the opportunity. We should like to see him wipe his corrupt party out of that way.

It is funny how the state of Georgia has whipped out Henry Clews on the bond question.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE DEATH of O. H. Rothacker calls forth many tributes from the western press. He was a gifted journalist—a man of genius, but his gay and reckless mood, and his occasional bitter cynicism caused him to be misunderstood by many. He will long be remembered and quoted by the Bohemians who knew him well.

A FEW republican newspapers have been malignant enough within the past few days to print a story to the effect that Congressman Carlisle was recently intoxicated as to make a public display. Even when such a thing is true, it is gutter journalism to attack a public opponent in that way. Mr. Carlisle's public record is a legitimate matter for newspaper discussion. But his food and drink and appetite are personal and private matters, and they cannot be made issues in politics. It is needless to say that charge made against him is as baseless as such charges generally are.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, the famous "Gath" of the newspapers, is something more than a brilliant special correspondent. He has written novels that will live in our literature. His latest romance, to be published by Bonaventure, of New York, about the first of June, is entitled, "The Hamiltons." It will deal with Alexander Hamilton and Mrs. Reynolds, a free lobbyist during the administration of Washington. When Hamilton retired to private life he published a pamphlet, in which he made a confession of his adultery with the lady. His enemies, pursuing him after he had retired from office, accused him of having paid \$1,000 to James Reynolds to speculate for Hamilton in the public stocks. They supposed that Hamilton would rest under this imputation rather than explain why he paid Reynolds so much money, but they miscalculated upon him. He faced his wife and the world, and gave correspondence to show that the money had been "extorted from me as the cost of a guilty intrigue with the wife of Reynolds." Although Hamilton did not spare himself in this publication, his sons wisely emphasized his confession by omitting it from his collected writings, and seeking to buy up and suppress the Hamiltons drawn in an exquisite picture of the first administration, assembling around Dr. Priestley, the exile to America and the discoverer of oxygen, all the principal figures of Hamilton's intrigue. The heroine of his book is the daughter-in-law of Dr. Priestley, who, in her anxiety and distress of Hamilton, and suspecting the character of the beautiful Mrs. Reynolds, acts as the confessor of the tempted husband to his wife and foils the malice of the conspirators, who hoped to ruin Hamilton for a long time. In this romance are beautiful scenes in Pennsylvania during the campaign of the army against the whisky insurrection. Monticello is exposed to the light of day. Monroe and Aaron Reynolds are drawn in an exquisite picture of the domestic life of Hamilton and his wife's family at Albany and Saratoga is made visible as upon the stage of a theatre. The court life in Philadelphia at Mrs. Bingham's is set in tenderest of the philosopher's sylvan repose at Northumberland. Washington is presented as the human being and friend of his young financier. A strong physical chord of events runs through this athletic and pathetic tale.

## THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

Editor William H. Moore, of the Augusta Evening News, is one of the brightest and big-hearted fellows that ever sat on the editorial stool. He never forgets his old friends, and they are always being reminded of him by some thoughtful act or gracious courtesy. The following from the LaFayette, Alabama, Democrat, shows that Editor Moore is loved and honored as he should be in his native county: "Last Tuesday night the Presbyterian church received a check of \$57 from Colonel William Henry Moore, editor of the Augusta, Ga., Evening News. Colonel Moore was born and reared in LaFayette and is the son of the 'secession of the noble' that ever clings to the flag of the noble, and no doubt prompted this unsolicited donation. Colonel Moore is recognized among the ablest editors of the south and is now at the head of one of the most popular papers of Georgia. This church has just been resurrected from a defunct condition, the building made good as new and its old religious influence of William Henry's day is again felt in our midst. In behalf of the church and the old friends, and the donor returns grateful thanks, and may the donor continue to reap the honors of life and finally meet his many old friends around the throne."

Every Wife Makes Them.

How absurd for newspapers to publish "Rules for Husbands." Any sort of wife can prescribe better rules for a husband than he can find in any newspaper.

The Compensations of Nature.

The cat has nine lives, which shows that nature had a pretty fair idea of what the cat would have to go through.

## THE LIBRARY MEETING

SHOWS AN UPWARD TURN OF AFFAIRS.

Professor W. M. Slaton Nominated for President—Mr. W. D. Ellis for Vice-President—A Bright Outlook.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Library was larger than it has been for years. The reports showed the institution to be on the up-grade, and there was a general good feeling.

It is freely predicted that the coming year will be the best the library has had in a decade.

The reading-room was tastefully decorated with flowers and tropical plants, and Wurm's orchestra contributed delightfully to the enjoyment of the evening.

On the stage were President Chaney, ex-President Darwin Jones, Vice-president W. M. Slaton and Treasurer DeSaussure.

The first business was the reading of annual reports. First came that of Treasurer DeSaussure which was short and satisfactory, showing a cash balance of \$500.75, after paying the floating debt and adding several hundred volumes to the library. The report was as follows:

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.	
RECEIPTS, 1889-90.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 344.50
Excursion (to R. D.).....	2,109.80
Subscription bank.....	65.25
Fines.....	42.80
Rent.....	31.40
Notes at bank.....	331.40
Sale of stove.....	9.75
A. C. King.....	2.00
Spice cake.....	401.50
Gross receipts.....	\$4,033.68
EXPENDITURES, 1889-90.	
Salaries.....	\$1,206.00
Books.....	38.88
Book-binding.....	51.79
Periodicals.....	36.69
Notes at bank.....	710.22
Repairs on building and other incidents.....	31.40
Printing stationery, etc.....	40.75
Gas.....	123.20
Coal.....	12.15
Water.....	12.15
Ice.....	4.00
Entertainment expenses.....	142.00
Total expenditures.....	\$3,443.33
Balance on hand.....	600.75
.....	\$4,043.68

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Next came President Chaney's report, which was received with close attention and eminent satisfaction.

The next business was the nomination of officers and four directors for the ensuing year. On motion Mr. J. T. Toot, Mr. A. A. Myer and Mr. Darwin Jones were appointed a committee to prepare a list of names to be submitted for ballot next Tuesday.

SOME INTERESTING TALKS.

Pending the report of the committee, the president called on ex-President Darwin Jones who, he said, was by general consent the originator of the library.

Mr. Jones said he believed that was true. He came to Atlanta a young man in 1859 and rallied friends to the work of establishing a library. The best men of Atlanta came to his help, and they have made the library what it is. Among the earliest he would mention only two, Captain Harry Jackson and Mr. E. Y. Clark. The latter made an earnest speech, recalling, in pathetic language, the stirring scenes of the past, when the library was a center of ambitious endeavor and generous work by the young men of Atlanta.

A notable feature of his talk was a reference to the materialistic tendency of the age and booms, which ignored the finer and more beautiful things of life that minister to the enjoyment of man more consistently than food and drink, or land or money.

Mr. W. T. Turnbull, now of Rome, an old member of the library directory, and ex-treasurer, was called on and responded in a short speech, in which he said the library was not Atlanta's pet elephant now, but it was time for the city to give more attention to literary matters. He referred to Mr. Gray's work for the library and hoped his successor, Mr. Clark Howell, would prove his right to the mantle by taking hold of the library and lifting it out of its predicament.

Mr. W. C. Cooper was called on and embraced the opportunity to correct Mr. Turnbull's misapprehension. The library was on the up-grade. A floating debt had been paid and there was a cash balance in the treasury, with a good prospect of putting the library on a sound basis.

The circulation of books had increased and there was a general upward tendency. That was a predicament he did not wish to see the library get out of. Prosperity was a matter of degree. The library was moving in the right direction and he hoped to see it move much faster.

There were considerable possibilities for the library, and he hoped to see it move much faster. The library was on the up-grade. A floating debt had been paid and there was a cash balance in the treasury, with a good prospect of putting the library on a sound basis.

The meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

The Pine Forest has been adopted as the official organ of the Farmers' Alliance of Emanuel county.

An all-ance ware-house is being built at Atlanta, in Berrien county.

Several of the counties of middle Georgia have determined to prepare exhibits for the Piedmont exposition.

Warren county is determined to have a fair building, and it will be located at Warrenton.

Near Villa Rica Mr. Howell Rayburn captured a large horned snake, a few days ago.

The Valdosta Ice company has been organized. Ten men compose the company, and all the stock has been taken.

It is said that the Fort Royal railroad, which will connect South Carolina with Mexico, will pass through Milton county and probably by Alpharetta.

The tax levied this year on the people of Pickens county amounts to one dollar and thirty cents the hundred.

The country between Quitman and Albany is building up rapidly. The melon outlook is excellent. Mitchell and Dougherty counties show up a large acreage along the road, and the vines look vigorous. Improvements are visible on every hand, and new settlements are numerous.

There is a boom of building marking every quarter of Dalton, from the palatial new residences to the neat and cozy cottages of lesser pretensions, and the plans of all show a decided improvement in architecture. The building now in sight in Dalton surpasses any five years of its previous history.

The Sparta Ismailite says there is some talk of getting up a petition to Judge Lumpkin to postpone the holding of the adjourned term of the superior court to some time in July. The farmers will all be very busy the fourth week in this month, and it will be a hardship for them to have to leave their farms then to attend court.

Standing near the yard at Mr. Jonathan Farners in Opelika county, is a red oak tree which measures twenty-seven feet in circumference two feet from the ground. It is hollow, and the recess within is sufficiently large to accommodate a half dozen men.

In Pickens superior court last week a jury took some time trying to agree on a verdict in an arson case. In order to get a little exercise they were permitted to walk up and down

the street in charge of an officer. During this exercise, an old Baptist preacher slipped up near the juryman and in a low voice whispered: "Stick to him, boys; stick to him. You know I am your preacher, and you must do as I tell you." The jury, on returning to the court-room, informed Judge Goler how they had been approached. Judge Goler had the old preacher summoned before him and sentenced him to jail and to pay a fine of \$200.

Alphaha is one of Berrien's solid towns. It has nearly doubled in size in the last sixteen months and continues to grow. There are now ten or twelve stores, a fine Masonic hall, a number of new and elegant residences and numerous other signs of solid prosperity.

The Whigham Manufacturing company will break ground for the building of the oil mill and guano factory, as well as the side track, as soon as the proper survey is made. Orders for machinery will be placed in a few days.

At McLean, William Goodman a colored man, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning.

The American Times takes a cheerful view of the situation. It says: In spite of all rumors and opinions to the contrary, the Times still thinks that America will have to endure the mortification of a negro post-master. Harrison will never go back on the man who voted for him at Chicago. But negro post-master or not, one thing is certain, America will go on growing and prospering as no other town in Georgia is doing.

The people in the vicinity of Long Pond, in Montgomery county, were considerably excited last week by the discovery of a big black bear catching his sheep. Two of Willie T. McArthur's chippers were chopping boxes near the home of Mr. John C. McArthur, when the bear came out of a brush near by them and caught a small sheep. The negroes hollered at him and the bear then dropped the poor sheep and ran off a few steps and then turned and caught the sheep again, tearing off its fore-shoulder and ran off with it. The negroes gave the alarm and a large number of guns and dogs, went in pursuit of old brute, but he could not be found. It is supposed that he came up from the Alabama swamp.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. John L. Culver makes the announcement in the Sparta Ismailite that he will be a candidate for senator from the twentieth senatorial district.

Messrs. R. H. Lewis and J. W. Cawthon have announced their candidacy for the legislature from Hancock county.

Rome Alliance Herald: The many friends in Floyd of Judge Sam Hawkins, of Chatsworth, are glad to learn that there is a strong probability that he will be the choice of Chatsworth county to represent this district in the state senate.

The friends of Hon. R. W. Everett are urging him to enter the race for congress in the 7th district; and it is thought that they may prevail upon him to do so.

The LaGrange Graphic of Tuesday, the 12th instant, says: "Elsewhere in today's paper will be found the announcement of Mr. Seth Tatum for senator from this district. This announcement is made with the expectation of scores of friends who urged him to make the race. He has never asked for office, is a quiet but an educated man, and if elected will reflect credit on his constituency."

Hogansville correspondence LaGrange Graphic: "After years of persistent solicitation the friends of Major W. M. Boyd have about got his consent to offer for the legislature at the next election. Major Boyd's ability and competency will enable him to represent his constituents in a true and manly manner that the people of Troup county will appreciate. His individual announcement will be duly made, with a following from this part of the county heretofore surprised by no candidate."

Rome Tribune: Present indications point to an easy triumph of Hon. W. J. Northern in his race for the governorship. It is a tribute to the courage and ability of Mr. Northern that he has sustained through a long canvass an unbroken strength and his candidacy has gathered impetus as it progressed toward the culmination. We may safely assert that no man with courage would have ventured to announce himself a candidate so soon, and that no man without anything on his political conscience would have braved so protracted a canvass. Mr. Northern's courage in candidacy and his confidence in his own record, have been a tonic to the people, who have not developed a single unfavorable criticism of his personal or public career.

The state can safely trust a citizen who has passed through such a scrutiny.

Swainsboro Pine Forest: Rumor has it that Colonel Gamble, of Louisville, Jefferson county, has announced himself as a candidate for the judgeship of the middle circuit for the next term, and Hon. A. Herrington says that if Judge Hines should run, and Mr. Gamble is in the race, he, Mr. Herrington has been a candidate for some time, conditionally, and those conditions are as above stated. Mr. Herrington thinks, like every body else that know Judge Hines, that he is the man of the place, and that he is a man of courage who was ever on this circuit, and says, using his words, "that if Judge Hines is in the race, that he, Mr. Herrington is not very sanguine over the race."

The following card appeared in the last issue of the Meriwether Indicator:

Woodbury, Ga., May 17th, 1890. Having served nineteen years as school teacher under the public school system of Georgia, and being profoundly convinced that it can be greatly improved by legislation, if a man whose head and heart are fully devoted to this supremely important interest, and who is a candidate for that important position, subject to the action of the democratic party of Meriwether county.

J. G. CALHOUN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Absolute Necessity.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The absolute necessity of a bridge on Forsyth street to relieve the congestion of traffic from Broad street, from Mitchell to Marietta, has been self-evident for some time. Broad street is the only street now crossing the railroad above grade in the center of town and for this reason is the passage way for nearly all vehicles crossing town. In the winter time it is almost impassable on account of the mud and ice, and to begin to look forward to the erection of a bridge on Forsyth street, thus relieving the crowded condition of Broad and saving life and property by giving to the city another crossing above grade from one part of Atlanta to the other. Atlanta's progress demands this improvement.

"LOOKER ON."

That Supreme Court Decision.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—Will you kindly afford me space in your valuable columns for a few brief remarks on the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Lersey & Co. v. J. A. Harding, city marshal of Keokuk, Ia., who seized certain kegs of liquor imported by Lersey & Co. from another state.

I am certainly a democrat, and have been a very consistent advocate for the rights—the sovereign rights—of the several states. But there is something in the arguments of the corporation of New York World—T. E. Wilson—that produces an unwelcome irritation somehow. The language is so put it mildly—decidedly forcible. The logic is fair enough, for he is fighting the centralization of the administration. But it is not possible to lean too much in the direction of "centralization." Local self-government is a blessing, and it is not abused. If I am in a position between local despotism and imperious despotism—and I don't like either—I will choose the latter as being less irksome, and the more liberal, and, therefore, the less perceptible.

This interstate commerce question is a delicate one. True liberty halts upon its individual liberties of another. Restriction upon the liberty of another, for instance, where it imposes restrictions upon the commerce of a sister state, by forbidding the importation of manufactures, looks like a doubly desperate act for the despotism to extend into the territory of a state equally sovereign with ourselves, and is a restriction of the liberties of some of our own citizens. The minority has no right to restrict the majority.



## THE GROCERS' OUTING.

THEY SPEND A DAY IN THE WOODS WITH THEIR FRIENDS.

And Everybody Enjoys a Most Delightful Time—Mr. Oglesby's Speech—A Romantic Marriage.

The Atlanta grocers' annual picnic at Madison park yesterday was the most phenomenal success ever known in the picnic line in Atlanta.

Probably three thousand people were upon the grounds. And every one came away delighted with the day.

Madison park is beyond a doubt the finest picnic ground in this section of the state, and its popularity has been proven by the large number of parties that have visited the grounds this year.

The park covers a hundred or more acres, is surrounded by several pretty brooks and contains probably a half dozen delightful springs. A dancing pavilion has been erected and there is every accessory essential to a perfect picnic ground.

WITH THE GROCERS.

Yesterday's picnic was the largest of them all, and the picnic was probably the most highly enjoyed of all the enjoyable ones.

The first Atlanta and Florida train to Madison park left the East Tennessee depot at 8 o'clock in the morning. The train consisted of thirteen coaches; all were greatly crowded, and there must have been nearly, if not quite, 1,200 people on that train. Some well-known members of the grocers' association acted as conductors for each car, and the passengers were made as comfortable as was possible in crowded cars.

A second train left the city at 10:30, carrying probably 1,000 people, and a third train went down in the afternoon.

Music and dancing and rambles about the woods made up the programme of the morning. The dancing pavilion was very popular, as were the swings and hammocks. Football games, captained by J. J. Duffy and Bob Doherty, were contested for a leather medal. Some prizes were the only mementoes of the game, for nobody was ever able to tell who won.

DINNER A FEATURE.

The dinner was a popular feature of the day. Everything that heart could wish for was spread upon these grounds, and the day, as the simple justice was done, the good things is but to state a fact which made itself apparent to everybody who had the good fortune to be present.

Then the speeches.

Hon. I. S. Mitchell acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the gentlemen who had been invited to address the association. These were Hon. J. G. Oglesby, president of the chamber of commerce; Colonel E. P. Howell and Mr. Clark Howell, Jr. Mayor Glenn had also been invited, but he found at the last moment that he could not leave the city.

PRESIDENT OGLESBY.

The president of the chamber of commerce was the first speaker.

Mr. Oglesby's speech was one of the most enjoyable features of the occasion.

In a few appropriate words Mr. Mitchell introduced him to the audience, and acknowledging the introduction, Mr. Oglesby said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When your committee honored me with an invitation to your picnic, and insisted that I make you a speech, they bestowed upon me a compliment, and I fear put upon you an affliction. But you may have some consolation in the fact that my talk will be brief.

It is to me a genuine pleasure to meet today the retail grocers of Atlanta, and especially delightful to meet them in such good, and such good looking company.

I am particularly gratified in having the opportunity of meeting the membership of the Retail Grocers' association—an organization which deserves and should receive the encouragement and the support of every business man and every citizen of our city; an organization whose work is helpful to its members, beneficial to its customers, and advantageous to Atlanta. In this organization, the different merchants' associations throughout all this land, while active in encouraging co-operation, set no limit upon competition.

Yours is a work of protection, not of restriction. It is the adulteration of food, the confusion with this proposition the commendable and healthful product of science, food combination.

I will not say that in this matter you stand between your customers and the grave, but certainly there is grave responsibility resting upon the retail grocers of our country.

Another practice which should receive your serious consideration is the prevailing custom of price schemes and gift enterprises. A buyer, whether dealer or consumer, may be sure that as a rule an article has little merit when patronage has to be tempted with a gift.

These and many other important questions will claim your attention. Make your meetings interesting to you and your association valuable to our community. A better acquaintance will be of mutual advantage to all. A better knowledge of the ever-increasing facilities of trade and progressive methods of business is your compensation for an interchange of ideas and a friendly spirit of co-operation.

Although your association is only a year old, you are to be congratulated upon the splendid work already accomplished. Yours is an association creditable to you, as an honor to the city, and can be made one of the strongest commercial organizations in Georgia.

Those of you who have not thought about it may be surprised to know that there are about 400 retail grocers in Atlanta, worth nearly \$2,000,000, and distributing annually about \$4,000,000 of groceries.

Another fact, and one which I do not believe is equalled by any other city of like size on the American continent—is that in the year just passed, 1889, there were only eight failures among the retail grocers of Atlanta, and their total liability of only \$8,500, and assets more than that amount.

This is not an estimate, but a matter of record from a reliable source.

Now, what is the significance of these figures? First, it establishes the conservation, the energy, and the integrity of our retail dealers.

Second, it is an imperishable testimonial of the industry and honesty of their customers.

While all this is creditable, it is not to us surprising.

Living, as we do in a land the very best on earth, in a climate which surely comes to us as a special blessing, from Providence; secure from howling blizzards, scorching droughts, or pestilence, surrounded by an agricultural land safe and sure with each recurring season; in a city free from the blight of epidemics, clean and healthy; a city built by her own people; paid for, after the manner of the foreign mortgage-holders; sixty thousand foreign children being educated out of the furnace, let us also hear, proceeding to the world, that you—our merchants—are the necessary and indispensable allies of field and factory.

When they tell us of sick herds in green meadows, watered by sparkling streams, let it also be enhanced value through your skill in seeking for the most profitable market.

When we are told of waving fields where the golden tassels nod to golden hues with the ripening corn, let it be known that through your enterprise the mighty continent of Europe, through every port from Liverpool to Gibraltar, pays tribute to the tillers of these fertile fields.

When we are shown beautiful pictures of transformation from the bright-red and pink blossoms to every branch hanging heavily with

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## GEORGIA RAILROADS.

THE EAST TENNESSEE BUILDING A LINE FROM HAZLEHURST.

The Tourist Rates Go Into Effect on the 15th of May—The Construction for 1890—All Over the State.

THE CONSTITUTION has predicted all along that Georgia would lead the United States in the number of miles of railroad constructed during 1890.

The Railway Age gives an accurately compiled statement of the work of the first four months of the year—from January 1 to May 1. The figures bear out the prediction of THE CONSTITUTION:

Georgia.....170 miles  
North Carolina.....135  
Virginia.....96  
Montana.....62  
Arkansas.....47  
Louisiana.....47  
Michigan.....47  
Texas.....44

It will be noticed that the three leading states are southern states, with Georgia foremost.

THE CONSTITUTION's estimate was that the state's mileage would be 500 miles or over. If the building for the last eight months averages up like the first four, the mileage will be 510 miles.

Over 1,100 miles were laid in the United States during the first four months of the year. Then the Age gives another table of roads in progress, projected, or incorporated, and again Georgia heads the list of the United States.

Georgia.....68  
Texas.....58  
Pennsylvania.....58  
Virginia.....53  
Alabama.....49  
Kentucky.....47  
Tennessee.....45  
Ohio.....44

It must again be noticed that the south shows greater activity than the north or west, and that Georgia leads them all.

An East Tennessee Line.  
In ample time for the next Florida tourist season the East Tennessee will have a new line built from Hazlehurst to Waycross.

That will give them the shortest possible route from Atlanta to Florida.

The new line will be about forty miles long, while the present distance from Hazlehurst to Jesup, and then from Jesup to Waycross, is eighty-four miles.

Very little has been said about the building of this road, the first notice being given in THE CONSTITUTION of two or three weeks ago.

Within the past week the survey of the route has been completed, and work is to begin at once.

The line is to be in operation by the first of October.

From Hazlehurst to Waycross it is an air-line.

From Waycross to Jacksonville the East Tennessee has equal rights with the Savannah, Florida and Western over the latter's own track.

People That Need Tickets.  
The railroads are kept pretty busy now in the competition for convention parties.

Tickets will be on sale here the 23rd and 24th, over the Georgia Pacific, for the reunion of the blue and gray, at Vicksburg, one fare for the round trip.

The National Educational association, which meets at St. Paul the first week in July, will take seventy-five or more teachers from the state, and others will leave here, coming from Florida, Alabama and South Carolina.

Then the Traveling Passenger association meets in Denver in June, and that will carry another big party through Atlanta.

The Knights of Pythias meet at Milwaukee in June.

The Odd Fellows meet at Chicago in August.

The Tourist Rates.  
The tourist rates go into effect tomorrow. It's the 15th of May this year instead of the 15th of June as heretofore.

And the tickets are not "iron-clad," as heretofore.

The tickets are good to October 31st.

On all the roads the local excursion rates will be given promptly, but there are so many changes to be made—new tickets printed of entirely different form from the old iron-clad tickets—that it may be several days before the excursion rates all become available.

Cutting Rates.  
There is a general rate war out west, and tickets for the competitive points are cheap.

From St. Louis to Kansas City is \$3.  
From St. Louis to Denver is \$10.50.

The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham has given notice of a cut to Kansas City. General Agent H. D. Ellis wired Alex Thwaites here yesterday that beginning May 16th the fare from Birmingham to Kansas City would be \$14.50.

There seems to be a sort of contagion about it, and the scalpers are sowing a harvest.

The Missouri Pacific is cutting, too. The following telegram was received here yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12, 1890.—A. A. Gallagher, Southern Passenger Agent, Chattanooga. Taking effect May 13th, first-class rates via the Missouri Pacific will be as follows, and apply in both directions:

St. Louis to Kansas City, \$3.  
St. Louis to Atchison, \$4.  
St. Louis to St. Joe, \$4.  
St. Louis to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, \$10.50. (Signed) H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. A.

Georgia Pacific Changes.  
Next Sunday morning the Georgia Pacific puts on a new daily train. It goes from Atlanta to Salt Springs, leaving here at 8:55 a. m. and returning about 5 p. m.

Another change is in the schedule of the afternoon train, which leaves here now at 6 p. m. It is to leave at 5 p. m.

Under One Head.  
Mr. A. A. Gallagher, southern passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, is in Atlanta.

General Passenger Agent Sam Hardwick, of the Georgia Pacific, accompanied by little Miss Hardwick, his daughter, passed through here yesterday going to Salt Springs.

Mr. B. F. Blake, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, is here.

President J. D. Williamson, of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus was here yesterday.

Mr. R. D. Mann, the veteran ticket agent, is still at Tate Springs, Tenn., recuperating. It will probably be a week or ten days yet before he returns.

Tomorrow, the 15th, the appointment of Mr. H. S. McCleskey as city ticket agent of the Central goes into effect.

## THE CAPITAL CITY BANK

Holds its Annual Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Last Night.

The annual meeting of the Capital City bank was held last evening at the chamber of commerce. A full quorum was present.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill presided.

Mr. Jacob Haas acted as secretary.

Reports were submitted, showing the bank to be in a most gratifying position financially.

The report of the teller, Mr. Peter F. Clarke, has already been printed in full in THE CONSTITUTION. Besides the paid-in capital stock of \$400,000 there is a surplus of over \$80,000.

The following directors were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: W. A. Hemphill, Jacob Haas, George W. Parrott, J. W. Rankin, John C. Hallman, A. Haas, Hoke Smith, Henry Wellhouse, D. A. Beatie, Morris Adair, C. A. Sollier, Louis Gholston, John H. Ketter, W. H. Clayton, John A. Colvin.

The officers for next year will be elected by the board of directors at a meeting to be held Thursday afternoon, at 2 p. m., at the Capital City bank.

## O'BRIEN'S STAB.

A Woman, a Pretty Tailor, as Usual, the Cause of the Affair.

Henry O'Brien, the tailor who was stabbed Monday night by H. B. Spencer, was removed from the Myrtle house to his room in the James Bank building yesterday morning.

O'Brien's stab is a painful one, but Dr. Cook, his attending physician, does not think the wound will prove fatal.

Spencer is still locked up in the station-house.

He was to have been given a preliminary trial yesterday, but this was postponed until today, when he will be taken before Justice Pat Owens on a charge of assault to murder.

A bouquet of roses and a pretty tailor were the cause of the scrimmage between Spencer and O'Brien.

The story is told by Mr. P. Minder, who is at the head of the tailor-shop in which O'Brien has been employed.

Working in the same shop are two young ladies.

O'Brien has been quite marked in his attentions to one of these pretty tailors.

Monday he bought a handsome bouquet and brought it to the shop for her.

The young lady, it seems, did not appreciate the attentions O'Brien was paying her. When the bouquet was tendered she refused it, scattering it in fragments on the floor of the shop.

Naturally this aroused O'Brien's blood.

During the balance of the day he was exceedingly sensitive on the bouquet subject, and resented any allusion to it by his fellow workers.

Spencer, who is not a tailor, but is intimate with several of the tailors in Mr. Minder's shop, happened to be in at the time the bouquet was proffered and refused.

Monday night O'Brien and Spencer came together in the Joiner building, in a room occupied by O'Brien and two other tailors.

Spencer had been drinking, and in the course of other remarks, began teasing O'Brien about his affair with the pretty tailor during the day.

O'Brien, so Mr. Minder states, flew into a passion and a rough and tumble fight ensued.

Sometime after this fight, while the two men were out in the hall of the Joiner building, the stabbing was done.

## ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

Governor Gordon was busily engaged yesterday, together with Attorney-General Anderson, in listening to argument in the John Conley case.

Colonel Rube Arnold and Solicitor Frank O'Bryan were on hand to oppose interference in the sentence of the court.

Hon. Pike Hill, representing Mr. Conley, urged executive clemency.

No decision has been reached by the governor, and it may be several days yet before the matter is finally acted upon.

The military advisory board meets in Augusta, this forenoon, at 10 o'clock. Adjutant-General Kell left last night.

The main business before the board will be the arranging of details for the encampment.

All that is settled so far is that the troops will go into camp on the third Monday in June. If the appropriation is sufficient for one week only, then the camp breaks up on the following Saturday.

The camps will be pitched either at the old fair grounds, or out near the government arsenal; preferably at the latter place if permission can be obtained from the government.

About one thousand men are expected to be in camp.

It is hardly probable that the board will find time to attend to any other business, though Captain Kell carried with him the inspection reports of all companies in the state. Only one company is reported to be disbanded.

The adjutant-general says that the inspectors have been very rigid indeed and show a fine condition of discipline amongst the militia—that the troops are in better condition today than ever before in the history of the state.

The appropriation made by the last legislature, for the encampment, is the first ever made by the state of Georgia. The encouragement has had a most salutary moral effect. The militia are beginning to feel that they are really a state institution, and that they are not altogether forgotten. They appreciate it, too. The encampment promises to be a great success.

Commissioner Henderson was absent yesterday to attend the meeting of the board of trustees of the experiment station.

Chancellor W. E. Boggs, of the State university, and Professor H. C. White, state chemist, passed through Atlanta on the same errand.

A new letter-head has been prepared for the executive department. The envelope has a picture of the new capitol, from the photograph taken from the top of the Girls' High school. It's a very neat and very pretty design.

Judge Nisbet, secretary of the executive department, is improving now, and expects to be back in his office this week.

The railroad commission will have to deal soon with one of the most important measures that ever came before it. This is the taking off, at one sweep, of the percentages allowed by the commission above the standard tariffs.

When the commission was first created and first adopted a standard tariff, the percentages allowed were much larger than now, and there were more of them.

The policy of the commission has been to steadily lower these percentages and in many cases abolish them.

The railroads, of course, will be fully and ably represented, generally in opposition to the measure. Boards of trade and similar organizations will be given a hearing, representing the other side—in favor of the measure.

Mercury and Calomel.  
Injudicious use of mercury in the form of calomel or otherwise leaves very injurious after-effects. Much of the distress that afflicts humanity is due to a too persistent use of this poison. The various functions of the body become impaired by its use, and even the bones sometimes become affected, causing aches and a general feeling of debility and distress. Anyone who has used calomel or mercury in any of its forms, will do well to follow it up with a use of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. This excellent alternative counteracts the evil effects of mercury and other mineral poisons. It is composed of strictly vegetable ingredients, and there is nothing in its composition that will harm the most delicate. Good health invariably follows its use.—Springfield Health Journal.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—Largest sale in the World.

Don't trust to luck in getting a good room when you go to New York. We telegraph or write to the Sturtevant House, the most centrally located in the city, 29th street and Broadway.

The Powell Property.  
near Marietta street, on Mayson and Turner's ferry road, at auction, on Wednesday, May 14th, at 3 o'clock. Take Marietta street car.

G. W. ADAMS.  
957 and 959 1/2 12th and 14th.

## DEBT OR CRIME?

THE CASE OF P. V. PRIMROSE IN FULTON COUNTY JAIL.

A One-Armed Confederate Veteran Languishes in Jail Because of His Inability to Procure Bail.

A debt or a crime?  
Which is at the bottom of the case of P. V. Primrose?

Debt is not the charge made by the prosecution; it is cheating and swindling.

P. V. Primrose, a one-armed confederate veteran, purchased on the installment plan a watch from Mr. E. W. Blue in August last, paying \$10 down and promising to pay one dollar a week until the watch was paid for, the price being \$125.

Primrose is a traveling man. Soon after purchasing the watch he left the city, and did not turn up again until a week ago. He then, so he states, went to Mr. Blue and explained that he had been a little slow in meeting the payments, but that he would pay the balance in a few days.

But he did not have the watch, having disposed of it sometime before.

Mr. Blue took out a warrant for him at once on a charge of cheating and swindling, and he was arrested and held from Saturday evening until Tuesday, when he was released on bail, after being tried before Justice Landrum and having his bond fixed at \$150.

A few days ago, his bondsmen, as became frightened by a report that he had left the city, and surrendered him to the civil authorities.

He was carried to Fulton county jail and placed in a cell where he still remains.

Mr. Thomas Ashworth is his attorney, and the report that he had left the city grew out of Mr. Ashworth paying the charges at his hotel and removing Primrose's trunk from there to his own office.

Primrose is a man of more than ordinary education and refinement. He is a Virginian by birth, but his home has been in Augusta, until recently. He is fifty-three years old. He left an arm on the battle-field of Chancellorsville while fighting on the confederate side.

Mr. Primrose is without friends in the city, and is unable to help himself. His case will come up in a few days before Judge Van Epps in the city court.

## TO SELL THEIR ARMOY.

A Proposition Is Made to the Gate City Guard.

The Gate City Guard has had an offer for their armory property on Peachtree street.

Just what the figures of the offer are, the officers of the company decline to say, but it is understood that it is in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars.

Captain Clifford L. Anderson, president of the board of trustees, was asked about the offer, but further than stating that one had been made would give no particulars.

A meeting of the company will be held on Monday night, when the proposition will be brought up and discussed.

Yesterday the matter was the subject of a great deal of talk among the members of the company. They were in favor of the sale, and already plans for a new armory are being laid in the minds of many of the guards.

The present armory building was erected in 1883 at a total cost of about \$25,000.

Eight thousand was paid for the lot, which is 54x115 feet, at the corner of Peachtree and Forsyth streets.

The property is owned by the company, except about \$11,000, which is represented by stock in the hands of several citizens.

Dr. Henry L. Wilson in speaking of the rumored offer yesterday, said that he considered a meeting of the company to be held on Monday night, when the proposition will be brought up and discussed.

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## BLOOD POISON.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is nearer infallible than any medicine made yet—it contains no mercury, no potash, nor poison or mineral of any sort. It cures by eliminating the poison from the blood.

## Almost Blind.

"For years I have been troubled with a blood taint that has baffled the skill of the best physicians of Ohio and Indiana, the disease finally effected my eyes to such an extent that I was almost blind. I was then induced to take a course of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and am thankful to say that after taking a few bottles I was entirely cured. My eyesight is entirely restored, and my general health is better than it has been for years, and there is no trace of the disease left. I consider S. S. S. the best blood purifier and general health tonic today on the market."

"OSCAR WILES, Huntingburg, Pa."  
"We have a Book on Blood Poison which all afflicted should have. We will mail it free on application."  
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!  
OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

## L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company  
Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1872, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawing, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

Commissioners.  
We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.  
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.  
PIERRE LAMARQUE, Pres. State Nat. Bk.  
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk.  
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

## MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17, 1890.  
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars each.  
Halves, \$20; Quarters, \$10; Eighths, \$5; Twentieths, \$2; Fortieths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.  
1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 is.....\$600,000  
1 PRIZE OF 200,000 is.....200,000  
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is.....100,000  
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is.....50,000  
2 PRIZES OF 20,000 are.....40,000  
5 PRIZES OF 10,000 are.....50,000  
10 PRIZES OF 5,000 are.....50,000  
25 PRIZES OF 2,000 are.....50,000  
100 PRIZES OF 500 are.....50,000  
500 PRIZES OF 100 are.....50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.  
100 Prizes of \$1,000 are.....100,000  
100 do 500 are.....50,000  
100 do 400 are.....40,000

TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.  
1,998 Prizes of \$200 are.....\$399,600  
\$3,144 Prizes, amounting to.....\$2,109,600

AGENTS WANTED.  
For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street, and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.  
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.  
or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.  
By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the tickets assigned by the President of an institution, whose charters are recognized in the highest Courts, therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

sun wed mon weds  
Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas's name and price are stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price.

W. L. DOUGLAS  
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.  
Fine Calf, Heavy Laced Grain and Crepe-soled Waterproof.

Best in the World. Examine his GENUINE HAND-MADE SHOES. \$4.00 HAND-MADE WEST SHOES. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMER'S SHOES. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOES. \$2.25 & \$3 WORKINGMEN'S SHOES. \$2.00 & \$2.50 BOY'S CALF SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

\$1.75 SHOE FOR LADIES.  
Best Material, Best Style. Best Fitting. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 83 Whitehall. PRICE & FOSTER, 24 Marietta St. anal—don wed fri sun

Notice to Contractors.  
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, ANGLETON P. O., GA., April 25, 1890.  
SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, May 20th, 1890, for the erection and completion of a brick stove house on the premises of the Lunatic Asylum, near Milledgeville. Bids to be marked "Trove for Stove House." Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the engineer on the grounds.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.  
T. O. POWELL, M. D., Sept. etc.  
april—don wed

WILL BE SOLD AT THE STATION-HOUSE  
May 16th, 1890, at 12 o'clock m., unless sooner called off, owner, call small red card, enclosed old.  
A. B. CONNELLEY, Chief of Police.  
may 14, 15, 16

## SCROFULA.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

## Scrofula All His Life.

I consider my cure by S. S. S. one of the most wonderful on record. I had the worst type of Scrofula from my infancy until 22 years of age. My whole young life was embittered and made miserable by the loathsome disease. I not only suffered from the Scrofula, but was marked that I was ashamed to associate with, and was avoided by my playmates and fellow-workmen. I tried every known patent medicine, and was first and last attended by more than a dozen reputable physicians, but in spite of all the disease continued to grow worse. About four years ago a friend from Pittsburg advised me to take S. S. S., which I did, and after taking seven bottles I was cured sound and well. The old skin peeled off and was replaced by a new skin, as smooth and free from blemish as any person's. I have had no return or symptom of the disease.

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